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Volume XX, No. 450

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—MELBA—PARIS
 AT 7:30 P.M.

AT 10:00 P.M.
 N. ALON GARDEN, Broadway—MISS PINE—RIP VAN
 WINKLE.

BOREY THEATRE, Borey—FALLO—MILLEN'S MAID.

BOREY THEATRE, Chambers street—THE WATER
 PART—WATERGATE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—LAVATER—2500 RE-
 BORN—ST. PAUL'S.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—FIRE.

MILLO'S SALOON, Broadway—COLLINS' NEW MISCELLA-
 NEOUS AND CHARACTERISTIC CONCERTS.

MILLO'S SALOON, Broadway—DRAMATIC READINGS—BY
 MISS RACHEL.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 44 Broadway.

SUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 430 Broad-
 way—BURLESQUE OPERA AND NEGRO MINSTRELS.

APOLLO ROOMS, 40 Broadway—THE HERBERT, BY MISS
 ALLEN.

THE ALLEGHANIANS, AND THE DIORAMA OF THE BATTLE
 OF BUNKER HILL, at Academy Hall, 663 Broadway.

EMERALD HALL, 42 Broadway—PROF. MACALISTER'S
 ROMAN MUSEUM.

EMERALD HALL—TOUR OF EUROPE—STAGE OF SENATORIAL.

New York, Thursday, October 18, 1855.

The News.

The steamship Atlantic, due at this port from Liverpool, with a week's later news from Europe, had not made her appearance off Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock last night.

The Know Nothing or American party of this city convened in monster mass meeting in the Park last evening, to ratify the nominations made for State and county officers. Our reporters say that there could not have been less than twenty thousand persons present; and as there was no lack of music, torches, banners, transparencies, tar barrels, artillery, fire-light, speakers and listeners, it was altogether a most remarkable demonstration. We give a pretty full report of the sayings and doings.

On Tuesday evening the Allen Know Nothings held a convention in National Hall, Canal street, at which the following ticket was nominated:

Comptroller, Robert T. Hays, whig.
 Sheriff, W. S. Duke, whig.
 County Clerk, George E. Shaw, whig.
 County Assessor, Charles H. Allen, whig.
 County Engineer, James E. Dewey, whig.
 County Surveyor, Jacob L. Dodge, whig.
 County Inspector, Geo. W. Norton, whig.
 County Coroner, E. E. Tomlinson, whig.
 John Lewis, whig.
 John Gamble, hard shell.
 Charles H. Allen, whig.
 Cyrus Ramsey, whig.
 Chan. Livingston, whig.
 E. P. Cowles, whig.
 Murray Hoffman, whig.
 Lloyd H. Woodruff, whig.
 C. E. Bidwell, whig.

This organization claims to be very powerful, and its adherents say they control ten thousand votes in this city, and now outnumber the so-called Barker Know Nothings. Action was had on the State ticket, and it is reported that Aaron Ward, on the hard and half shell ticket, was endorsed for Secretary of State, and James M. Cook, republican and whig, for Comptroller.

We republish to-day the proceedings of the Half Shell General Committee, recommending a fusion upon the democratic State ticket adopted by the Anti-Malicious Law and Liquor Dealers' Conventions. The report which appeared in our edition of Tuesday contained several verbal errors that destroyed the sense of the context.

Deputy United States Marshal Horton yesterday seized the ship Marry, on suspicion that she was engaged in the service of Russia, and having on board articles contraband of war. Cannon, powder, balls and muskets, were found on board. Of course the ship was not permitted to proceed on her voyage.

The case of Alderman Herrick, which had been set down for trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was further postponed until Monday next. The cases of Judge Stuart and Councilman Haley are fixed for the same day.

Quite a spicy debate came up last night in the Board of Councilmen, upon a resolution to fill vacancies among the Inspectors of the Eleventh ward. The debate took a political turn, each party wishing their own inspectors, showing that the Councilmen fully appreciate the power and importance of these officials in making up election returns. Between whigs, democrats and Know Nothings, nothing could be settled upon, and the whole matter was laid on the table.

The regatta of the Empire City Regatta Club yesterday passed off in grand style. A graphic account of the affair is given in to-day's paper.

The corner stone of a new fire proof building, in which to keep the records of the New York Historical Society, was laid yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies, at the corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street. The edifice, which will cost the Society \$50,000, will, when completed, be an ornament to the city, and will be of great use in preserving unimpaired the valuable historical and statistical documents and records of the Historical Society.

The Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church entered upon its annual session yesterday. An unusually large representation of bishops, clergy and laity were in attendance. A meeting was held during the day at St. Bartholomew's church, in Lafayette place. The only thing done was the reading of the annual report, the Treasurer's report, and reports of sundry committees. The Treasurer's report shows an indebtedness of \$6,810.96. In the evening, at the new Trinity chapel, in Twenty-fifth street, near Madison square, Rev. Dr. Nicholson, of Cincinnati, preached the annual sermon before a very large and attentive audience. This evening, a general missionary meeting will be held in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue, when addresses will be delivered by Bishops McVain, Clark, Lee, and others.

Our correspondent at Havana, writing on 10th of October, gives us some important information as to the present state of affairs in Mexico, derived from well informed sources in Tampico, Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. It was feared that the newly appointed government would fail to consolidate a firm and liberal system of rule, and that its dissolution would soon ensue. Alvarez's ideas of enlightenment are represented as ill-defined, and liable to be abused by foreign agents working for his country's ruin. It is said that political emigrants from France and England were already spreading over the country, with the view of building up an influence for these allied powers which would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States. Trade was tolerably brisk in Havana, and the health of the city good.

The bark Amazon arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday, bringing us advices from Rio Janeiro to the 29th of August, three days later than was before received. There was nothing new of importance. Flour remained unchanged, and coffee was steady at previous prices. The United States frigate Savannah and brig Rainbridge were in port—both were to sail in a few days for the river La Platte; the officers and crews were all well. The store ship Relief was also at Rio, to sail in a few days for New York.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1,000 bales, the market closing steady. Flour was without change of moment, while sales were

made to a fair extent, including some lots for shipment. Wheat was lower by 2 to 5 cents per bushel on medium Western grades and fair to good white Canadian and Southern. Corn closed at 93 1/2c for good sound Western mixed. Rye sold at 125c for Southern, and 130c for Northern. Pork was steady at \$23 a \$23 50 for mess. Lard was at 11 1/2c a 12c. There was a better feeling in the sugar market, with more inquiry; the sales embraced about 500 a 600 lbs. Cuba muscovados, and 2,500 boxes were reported at prices given in another column. Coffee was more active, and the sales embraced about 2,500 bags Rio, and 400 or 500 packages of other kinds, without material change in prices; the balance of a cargo of Rio—2,600 bags—is advertised for sale, by auction, on Saturday. Freight to English ports were steady, with moderate transactions for Liverpool; to London, about 9,000 bbls. flour were engaged at 4s. 9d. a 5s.; there was more doing for the Continent, and packet rates for Havre were firm.

The United States Court of Claims commenced business at Washington yesterday. The attendance was large. Eleven attorneys were admitted. The law docket was taken up, and the case of Daniel Myerle was assigned for argument to-day. All the judges are in good health.

Prince John Van Buren on the Stamp—Who is to be Our Next United States Senator?

We have given our readers a brief telegraphic epitome of the opening stump speech for this fall campaign, of Prince John Van Buren, at Canton, in St. Lawrence county, on Tuesday evening last. We now propose to look into the merits of that speech a little, and to inquire into the meaning of this patriotic stamping adventure of the Prince, with these lamentable divisions between the hards and softs still paralyzing the energies and the labors of our New York democracy.

The Prince, it appears, follows the beaten tracks of the Syracuse soft shell resolutions. He goes for retrenchment and reform in the financial and canal departments of our State government—he is down upon the Maine law, and dead against the Know Nothings. He is also opposed to the extension of slavery; but is inclined to the opinion that there need not be much fear that Kansas will become a slave State. He thinks the Nebraska bill was an outrageous piece of business; but that the best we can now do with it is to let it alone, and trust to luck. The old Sage of Lindenwood himself, in his best days, could not have whipped round the stumbling block more adroitly. The Prince is, furthermore, opposed to Seward, as a mere political agitator, and to his scheme of an abolition fusion party as a disorganizing project from which there is no way of safety except in the bosom of the democratic family. Pretty good, this, considering the Van Buren free soil fusion ticket of '48, through which the democratic party was defeated.

There is one weak point, however, in this new electioneering programme of the Prince, and that is his endorsement of the administration of Franklin Pierce. The least said is soonest mended. Does not the Prince know that Mr. Pierce and his administration are the only existing impediments to a hearty re-union of the hards and softs? If he does not, we can assure him that such is the fact. We undertake to say that outside of the State of New York, the general understanding among the democracy is, that Mr. Pierce, like Captain Tyler, is emphatically Tylerized, done for, and finally set aside. Why, then, cannot our Custom House democracy consent to this understanding? Why, of all things, should Prince John Van Buren, with his fine chances for democratic promotion, persist in thrusting, *volens nolens*, this impracticable man, Franklin Pierce, down the unwilling throats of the hard shells? This brings us to the kernel of the walnut we have been cracking.

The patriotism of the Prince, in this apparently thankless campaign, is not, after all, superior to that of other men. Nor is his flattery of Mr. President Pierce and his official acts to be set down entirely to the credit of a self-sacrificing generosity. The universal motto of number one is also the motto of the Prince. *Perpetui*—In 1857 the seat in the United States Senate, now occupied by Hon. Hamilton Fish, becomes vacant. The Legislature of '56-7 will have to fill that vacancy. Our State Senate for that Legislature is to be elected this coming November. It is supposed, meantime, that, though everything else should fail, the Cincinnati National Democratic Convention of next May or June, will bring the New York democracy all together again, on the public plunder of seventy-five millions a year and a new deal, so that they will carry our Assembly for '56-7 by a beautiful majority. Very good. Of course, then, a democrat must succeed Mr. Fish in the Senate at Washington; and thus we see the Prince at Canton, looming up in that bold relief of the light houses on the Neversink Highlands between the incoming steamer and the setting sun.

Mark you, then, the delicacy of the game which the Prince has to play. Marcy is believed to be very busy, through his agents, in securing the right sort of democrats for the Legislature upon the Presidential question; and thus being ahead of the Prince, the latter is compelled to play the second fiddle of the Syracuse soft shell convention. Accordingly the Prince stands by the administration; for in the beginning of all great enterprises every little helps. Be it also remembered that Mr. Horatio Seymour, a very conspicuous man among the softs, has recently made a speech at Tammany Hall, which has won the unequalled approbation of the Cabinet organ at Washington, and that this movement will probably place Mr. Seymour in a good position for the suffrages of the re-united democracy when they shall come to the nice question of a successor to Hamilton Fish.

Just so. It is remarkable how well we understand a thing of this kind, after it has been clearly and logically explained. And so there ceases to be a particle of mystery in this stamping expedition of Prince John. "It is he early bird that catches the worm." Moreover, while the Liquor law, the Know Nothings, the canal finances, &c., are legitimate capital, applicable to hards and softs alike, we must recollect that the Prince is of the old Bourbon Albany Regency, that Marcy belongs there, too, and that the designs of Marcy and the hopes of John are thus interwoven together in the restoration of the Bourbons. Accordingly, though it is possible that his real confidential opinions of Mr. Pierce are not a whit better than those of Preston King.

Finally, the cat being out of the bag, let it be ascertained on all hands, of every candidate for the State Senate, who is his man for the United States Senate in the place of Mr. Fish. The question of two such men there as W. H. Seward and Prince John Van Buren is something to think about.

Our Relations with Japan—Necessity for a New Treaty.

The Hon. Townsend Harris was announced to leave in the Pacific, for Japan. His mission extends to several Asiatic States; among others, to the Empire of Japan, where it is expected that he will shortly conclude a treaty of commerce with the Emperor. That he has been sent abroad with such instructions is alone sufficient evidence that the administration does not intend to sustain Messrs. Doty and his friends in their claim to *residre* and trade at Simoda. Whatever the intention of President Fillmore may have been, and whatever the desire of the American people, it seems certain enough that the treaty concluded by Commodore Perry is open to the interpretation placed upon it by the Japanese. It does not contain any specific stipulation in favor of the residence of foreigners at Japan; and in the absence of any such provision, it may be fairly argued that the common law of Japan cannot be assumed to have been superseded by implication. Commander Rodgers' reasoning is all very well; but the Japanese may certainly claim the right of interpreting "temporary residence" to mean residence for five or six days, or at most a few months, just as reasonably as Mr. Doty interpreted it to mean residence for half a life time.

There is no use in regretting what has been done. The treaty is not what it ought to be—every one knows that; but its omissions cannot be honestly supplied by stretching the sense of the words it does contain. If the Japanese authorities had been anxious to trade with Americans, they would not have raised the objection they have; but being loath to depart from their old policy, they have construed the treaty strictly; and it is greatly to be feared that they cannot in any way or shape be called to account for what has been called a breach of the treaty.

The thing now to be done is to follow up the loose convention made by Commodore Perry by a sensible commercial treaty. It is with this object that the Hon. Townsend Harris will repair to Japan, and seek open intercourse with the authorities under the treaty. It is hardly to be expected that he can fail in his design. Without a commercial treaty, the intercourse with Japan would be a mere empty form, which would have been dearly purchased at a title of the cost of Commodore Perry's expedition. To be allowed to land and buy water and coal—on the condition that every movement on shore shall be watched by government officials, and a re-embarkation compelled the moment the work of necessity is complete—is a privilege certainly; but it is one which no nation of howling savages has yet denied to mariners in distress. It is no credit to Japan that its government should attempt to narrow the treaty of Kanagawa within such limits. It is not from any want of intelligence that they do this. The Japanese, we know, are remarkably shrewd, and even enlightened. There is no occasion to waste time in explaining to them that unless they follow up the treaty of last year by a new one, under which permanent residence shall be granted to Americans, their gift will have been barren, and their conduct towards Perry will even bear an appearance of duplicity. What they seemed to grant, in fact, they will really have withheld. Should this case be presented, the United States government will be bound to give consideration to those topics which were discussed some time back, when the possibility of a total rejection of Perry's overtures was foreseen. The old question—whether any race or set of people have a right to set apart a portion of God's earth for their exclusive use, and to refuse to suffer it to perform the office allotted to it in the distribution of natural wealth over the world—will be revived. In such a discussion even the hardships of Doty and Richardson would not be ignored, and the paramount duty of teaching the Asiatics that an American citizen cannot be wronged with impunity would be allowed full weight.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS—COMMANDER HARTSTEIN.—Among our telegraphic despatches from Washington, in this morning's paper, will be found the text of the letter of the Secretary of the Navy to Commander Hartstein, acknowledging the receipt of the despatches announcing the safe return of Dr. Kane and his party. In the general rejoicing caused by the latter event, the services of Commander Hartstein have not received the full meed of notice and praise to which they are entitled. The retiring character and well known modesty of that gallant officer must not, however, be suffered to militate against the claims which he has earned to the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen. The letter of Mr. Dobbin, in the fullest and warmest terms—the cold language of official correspondence being departed from to express the sense which the Secretary entertains of the capacity and energy displayed by him in this arduous expedition. Gratifying as such a tribute to his merits must prove to this gallant officer, we trust that the American public will not rest satisfied with such an incomplete expression of their sentiments for his conduct. Immediate steps should be taken to organize such a testimonial as may be thought worthy of being offered to a man who has not hesitated to place his duty to his country and to humanity above all selfish considerations.

SEE HOW THEY RUN.—The Albany Evening Journal gives the following as a correct list of the administration soft shell organs that have gone over to the Seward Holy Alliance:—

The St. Lawrence Republican.
 The St. Lawrence Democrat.
 The Saratoga County Helper.
 The Oswego County Democrat.
 The Otsego County Independent.
 The Herkimer County Independent.
 The Cayuga County Chief.
 The Fulton (Oswego county) Patriot.
 The Chautauque County Democrat.
 The Northern (Essex county) Standard.
 The Lewis County Republican.
 The Cortlandt (Schoharie county) Journal.
 The Oneida County Sachem.
 One half of the Albany Atlas.

This is dreadful. In the same ratio the desertions from the soft shell ranks will leave scarcely anything for the administration to swear by in November except the Custom House. No wonder John Van Buren was afraid that in old St. Lawrence he would be crowded down by the black republicans. Two soft shell democratic papers there gone overboard! In addition, also, to one half the Albany Atlas we may add two-thirds of the New York Evening Post. At this rate, if Tammany Hall does not soon surrender to the hards, the bulk of the administration democracy will have gone over to Seward and their old Buffalo platform. Some pork will hold so.

The Marietta Chronicle has nominated Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, for President, and Charles J. Johnson, of Georgia, for Vice President.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO COMMANDER HARTSTEIN.—OPENING OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—THE SAN FRANCISCO COLLECTORSHIP.—WHO WILL REPRESENT CALIFORNIA IN THE SENATE?—STC.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1855.

Annexed is a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to Commander Hartstein, of the Arctic Expedition. It speaks for itself.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 13, 1855.

SIR:—I have just received your communication of the 11th inst., informing me of the safe return of your party, accompanied by Dr. Kane and his party. The despatches enclosed with the communication, have been perused with much interest. You have discharged the arduous duty for which you so nobly volunteered, with fidelity, skill and indomitable energy. Your brother officers, who held a pride in the service, will hail your success with generous applause, and your countrymen will join in the admiration of this display of self-sacrificing courage. The prospect with which you have returned into the regions of the Arctic, as any navigator, (save only Dr. Kane himself, triumphing over the shocks of icebergs and the dangers of that inhospitable part of the globe, and you now return, having accomplished what you undertook. Be pleased to accept yourself, and present to those who were your companions, my sincere congratulations and thanks for this successful effort in the cause of humanity. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. C. DOBBIN.

Commander H. J. HARTSTEIN, commanding expedition late from the Arctic seas, New York.

The United States Court of Claims met at noon to-day in the Capitol, all the Judges present. The following attorneys were admitted to practice:—Richard B. Bayard, Warrington G. Smith, Hon. Geo. E. Bauger, R. A. Parish, Jr., J. D. Stevenson, John H. Hayes, Josiah Polk, Hon. Saml. Chilton, A. A. Smith, Hon. Revere Johnson and Robert J. Brent. The notorious claim of Judge Nicholson, for the twenty per cent extra allowance as an officer of the House of Representatives, on the amount of public printing, is not before the Court. This claim was rejected by the Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Gilchrist arrived this morning, and has taken winter quarters at Willard's. The Judges are all in fine health. The docket numbers two hundred and forty-five cases, involving millions of dollars.

The President has been officially informed, by the Hon. Milton S. Latham, that he most graciously accepts the appointment of Collector of the port of San Francisco. Several distinguished California democrats, now in this city, admit that ex-Senator Foote will be returned to the Senate, unless the election can be stayed off for the present, which will be attempted.

For two evenings in succession we have had no mail north of Baltimore. Where is Mr. Campbell?

The Star of this evening intimates that Mr. Mason, U. S. Consul at San Jose, has been dismissed for reorganizing Col. Kinney's government.

The National Convention of Colored Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1855.

During the session of the National Colored Convention to-day, resolutions were offered expressing admiration at the conduct of Pagsmore Williamson, and sympathy for his injured family, and appointing a committee of five to wait upon Mr. Williamson and present him with a copy of the resolution.

Fred. Douglass made a speech objecting to the resolutions, and instancing the colored men who rescued Col. Wheeler's slaves as more entitled to thanks. He denounced Col. Wheeler as a villain and scoundrel.

The resolutions were adopted, as well as others honoring the conduct of the men who assisted in the escape. During the afternoon session a resolution was submitted, imposing an assessment of one dollar on each delegate. Many members objected, and a scene of confusion ensued.

JULIUS CAESAR MORRILL intimated that certain persons had been living luxuriously upon contributions thus made. For him, he need not have said so, although engaged for sixteen years in the cause. He was sorry he could not say as much for some others.

FRED. DOUGLASS, believing himself alluded to, made a short reply, and said the opposition to the assessment was mean and disgraceful.

The resolution was adopted. Most of the session was occupied in discussing a proposition to form industrial unions.

New York Senatorial Nominations.

UTICA, Oct. 17, 1855.

The Know Nothings in this district have nominated John J. Castle for Senator.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1855.

At the Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-sixth district, held at this place to-day, Charles Hall, of Heald, Chemung county, was nominated for Senator.

The Republican Convention, held at the same time and place, nominated Tracy Beale, of Elmira, as their candidate.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 17, 1855.

The hards and softs of the Twentieth Senatorial district held a union meeting in this city to-day, and nominated J. C. Hatch, of Oswego, as their candidate for State Senator.

Soft Shell Assembly Nominations.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 17, 1855.

The softs of the First Assembly district of this county met to-day at Baldwinsville, and nominated Sidney H. Cook, of Cornelius, for member of Assembly.

Republican Judicial Nominations.

BRYANTON, Oct. 17, 1855.

The Republican Convention of the Eighth Judicial district this afternoon nominated Noah Davis, Jr., of Orleans county, for Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Marvin, whose term expires Jan. 1.

Congressional Election in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1855.

Minnesota papers of the 12th inst. contain partial results of the election of a Congressional delegate in that Territory. Rice, Nebraska democrat, had 2,900 votes; Massey, whig, 1,700; and Unstead, anti-Nebraska democrat, 1,450. The remaining returns would probably increase Rice's plurality.

The Case of Passmore Williamson.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1855.

Application has been made by the counsel of Passmore Williamson for permission to file an affidavit made by him. Judge Kane decided that the proper mode of procedure was to take a rule to show cause why such a paper should not be filed. The counsel refused to do this, and no further action was had.

Indian Troubles in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16, 1855.

We have received Galveston dates of the 14th inst. Capt. Callahan, of the Texas Rangers, had a battle with a party of 700 Mexicans and Indians. Four Texans and forty of the enemy were killed, when the latter retreated. Captain Callahan has called on Texas for assistance to exterminate the Indians, who threaten to kill every white man they encounter. Captain C. was expecting another attack.

The Liquor Law Repealed.

UTICA, Oct. 17, 1855.

The Grand Jury in session here have refused, by a vote of 13 to 4, to find any indictments under the Prohibitory Liquor law.

The Recent Tragedy at Cumberland, Md.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17, 1855.

The name of the double murderer at Cumberland is Miller. The body of Dr. Hadel arrived here this morning in charge of a committee of Masons, and his funeral tomorrow will be largely attended by the fraternity and others.

Weekly Statement of the Boston Banks.

BOSTON, Oct. 16, 1855.

The following are the footings of the weekly statement of the Boston banks:—

Capital stock, \$32,710,000
 Loans and discounts, 34,343,166
 Specie held by the banks, 2,851,380
 Due from other banks, 8,172,837
 Deposits, 8,636,200
 Circulation, 8,300,200

Fire at Wilmington, Del.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1855.

A fire commenced at midnight in the machine shop of Fiske & Co., and the building with the whole block in which it stood, was completely destroyed, loss \$40,000. The principal sufferers are Zebby & Brothers, saw factory, J. Jeffries, carpenter, Tria & Red, black shop, &c.

Deaths.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1855.

Stroke deadly, Pennsylvania State 54; Reading, 43; Long Island, 103; Morris Canal, 143; Pennsylvania Railroad, 474.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16, 1855.

The sales of cotton today went up 1/2 cent, and

prices are a trifle lower. Middling is quoted at 9c. Sterling exchange is at 67 1/2 and 74 1/2 per cent.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17, 1855.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day 4,000 bales, at 8 1/2c a 9c. Fair sugar, 8c a 9 1/2c. Molasses, 25c; for sugar, 10c a 11c. Flour—100 lbs. are a little lower, sales at 82 1/2c. Lard in hogs, 12 1/2c. Bacon hams, 14c a 15c.

CHARLOTTE, Oct. 16, 1855.

Cotton—the market for the lower qualities is easier. Sales to-day 3,500 bales.

ALBANY, Oct. 17—12:30 P.M.

Flour—Market firm and active; sales 1,400 barrels. Barley—Sales 50,000 bushels four corners, at 52c a 53c. 4,000 at \$1 3/4, and 6,000 on private terms. Corn—Sales 7,000 bushels western mixed, at 91c. Oats—Sales at 46c.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1855.

The Effect of the Naval Retiring Board.—Probable Action of the Senate.—An Arduous Duty.—Mr. Cushing's Claim.—His Organ Out on the Subject.—Prince John and the 3,000,000 Dollars.—His Contract Carried out, &c., &c.

Much has been said and written on the subject of the late Naval Retiring Board, and yet a singular error seems to be current as to the effect of the action of that Board, on the treasury of the country. Many papers speak of it as a "reduction of the navy," and a nice calculation is going the rounds of the press, showing the exact amount in dollars and cents which will be saved by this reduction.

I assert it as a fact, not to be contradicted, that the operation of the law, as carried out by the Board, has been to increase the navy list, with a heavy increase of expenses. This is conclusively proved by a mere reference to the facts. According to law, the navy of the United States consists of 63 captains, 97 commanders, 326 lieutenants and 190 passed midshipmen—total 631 officers in these particular grades. Now, by the action of this Retiring Board, 201 officers have been thrown out of active service, but four-fifths of them retained on leave or furlough pay, at an annual cost of nearly \$200,000. In the meantime, an equal number of vacancies have been promoted to fill the vacancies created by the retiring process, and the new officers carry in their pockets their commissions, giving them every dollar of the pay allowed the old officers before retirement; and, instead of a reduction of either the list of officers or the expenses of the navy, we have the retired officers in addition to the full complement of 631, (as allowed by law), inclusive of the new promotions, and at an additional cost, too, of \$200,000 per annum. This can hardly be regarded as a "reduction of the navy," though it may be a new mode of reducing expenses.

It is anticipated here that the Senate will institute a rigid investigation into the proceedings of the Board, and will eventually refuse to confirm any of the new appointments. They may succeed in the striving process, and the result in which it is intended; that individual rights have been sacrificed, as Mr. Dobbin suggested in his letter to the President, that the number